Breast Care Update for Primary Care Managers (2005 Version)

Module I:

Overview

Why Are We Here?

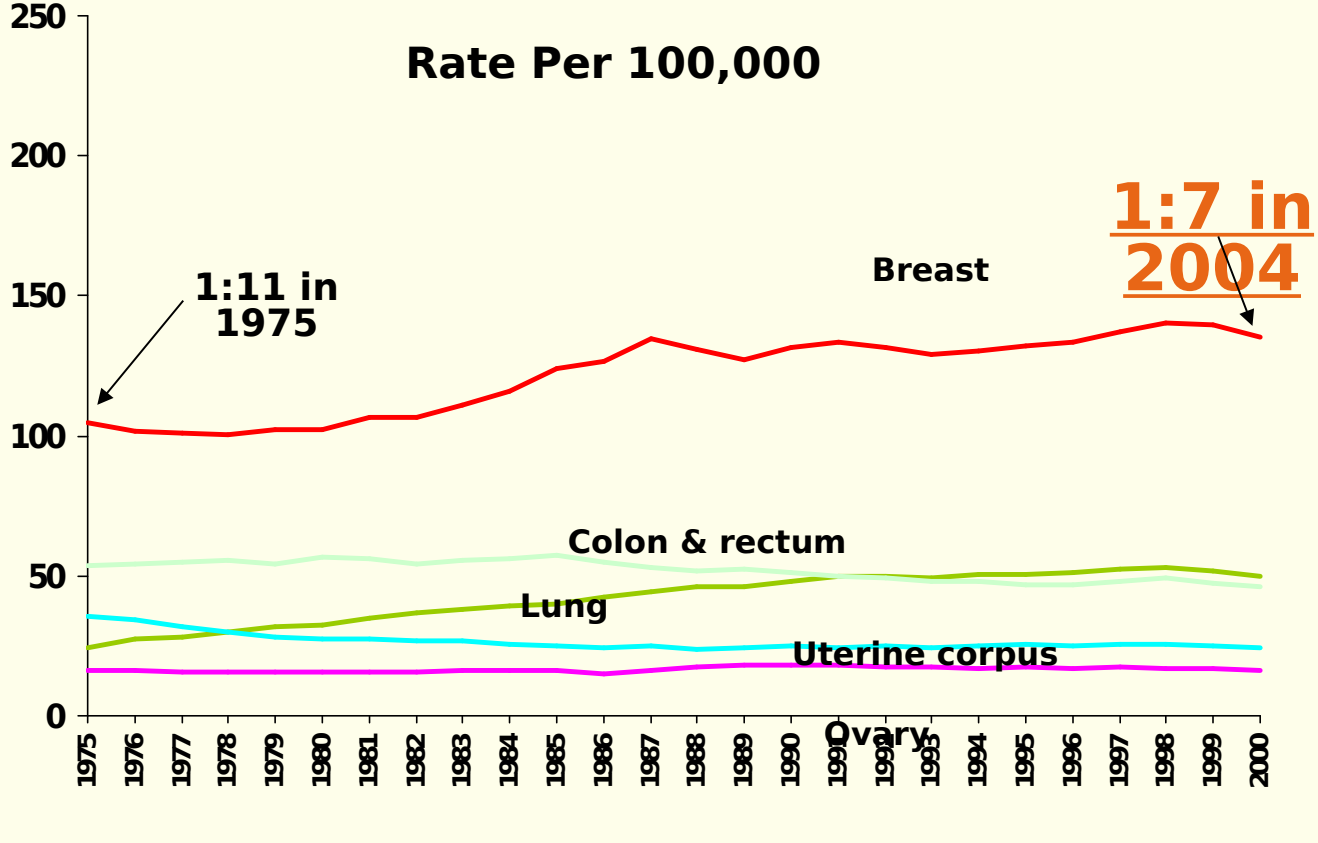
Scope Of The Problem

- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in U.S. women, outside of skin cancer.
- An estimated 215,990 new cases of invasive breast cancer will be diagnosed in 2004.
- An estimated 50,428 new cases of DCIS will be diagnosed in 2004.
- There will be an estimated 40,110 deaths from breast cancer in 2004.

Chance of Developing Breast Cancer

- In the year 2004, one out of every seven women will develop breast cancer in their lifetime.
- The incidence of breast cancer has risen over the past few decades.

Cancer Incidence Rates* for Women, US, 1975-2000



*Age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1975-2000, Division of Cancer Cont
Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, 2003.

Lifetime Probability of Developing Cancer, by Site, Women, US, 1998-2000

Site	Risk
All sites	1 in 3
Breast	1 in 7
Lung & bronchus	1 in 17
Colon & rectum	1 in 18
Uterine corpus	1 in 38
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1 in 57
Ovary	1 in 59
Pancreas	1 in 83
Melanoma	1 in 82
Urinary bladder	1 in 91
Uterine cervix	1 in 128

Source:DevCan: Probability of Developing or Dying of Cancer Software, Version 5.1 Statistical Research and Applications Branch, NCI, 2003. http://srab.cancer.gov/devcan

Incidence of Breast Cancer with Age

If your current age is:	Your risk is:
20	1 in 2152
30	1 in 251
40	1 in 69
50	1 in 36
60	1 in 26
70	1 in 23

Source: American Cancer Society

Incidence of Breast Cancer with Age

- Approximately 77% of all breast cancers occur in women aged 50 and older.

Breast Cancer Mortality

- Cancer is the number two cause of all deaths in US women, and breast cancer is the number two cause of all cancer deaths in US women.

However…

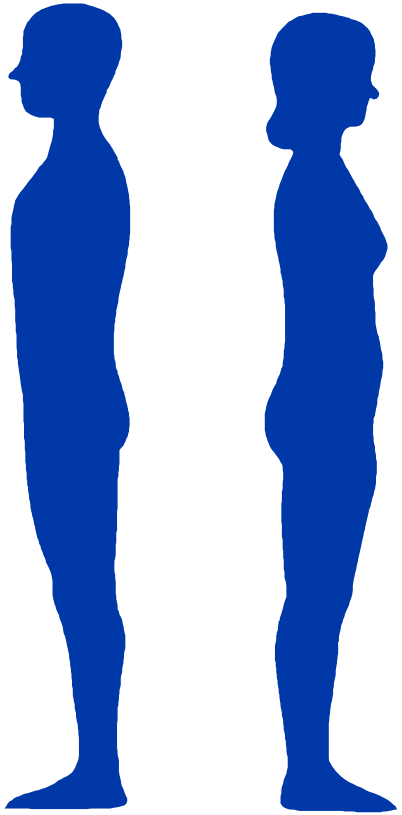
- Breast cancer is the number one cause of cancer death for women worldwide.

Leading Causes of Death for Women in the United States, 2001

Heart disease: 700,142
Cancer: 553,768
Stroke: 163,538
Chronic lower respiratory diseases: 123,013
Accidents (unintentional injuries): 101,537
Diabetes: 71,372
Influenza/Pneumonia: 62,034
Alzheimer's disease: 53,852
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis: 39,480
Septicemia: 32,238

2004 Estimated US Cancer Deaths*

Men 290,890		Women 272,810	
Lung & bronchus	32%	25%	Lung & bronchus
Prostate	10%	15%	Breast
Colon & rectum	10%	10%	Colon & rectum
Pancreas	5%	6%	Ovary
Leukemia	5%	6%	Pancreas
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	4%	4%	Leukemia
Esophagus	4%	3%	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	3%	3%	Uterine corpus
Urinary bladder	3%	2%	Multiple myeloma
Kidney	3%	2%	Brain/ONS
All other sites	21%	24%	All other sites



ONS=Other nervous system.
Source: American Cancer Society, 2004.

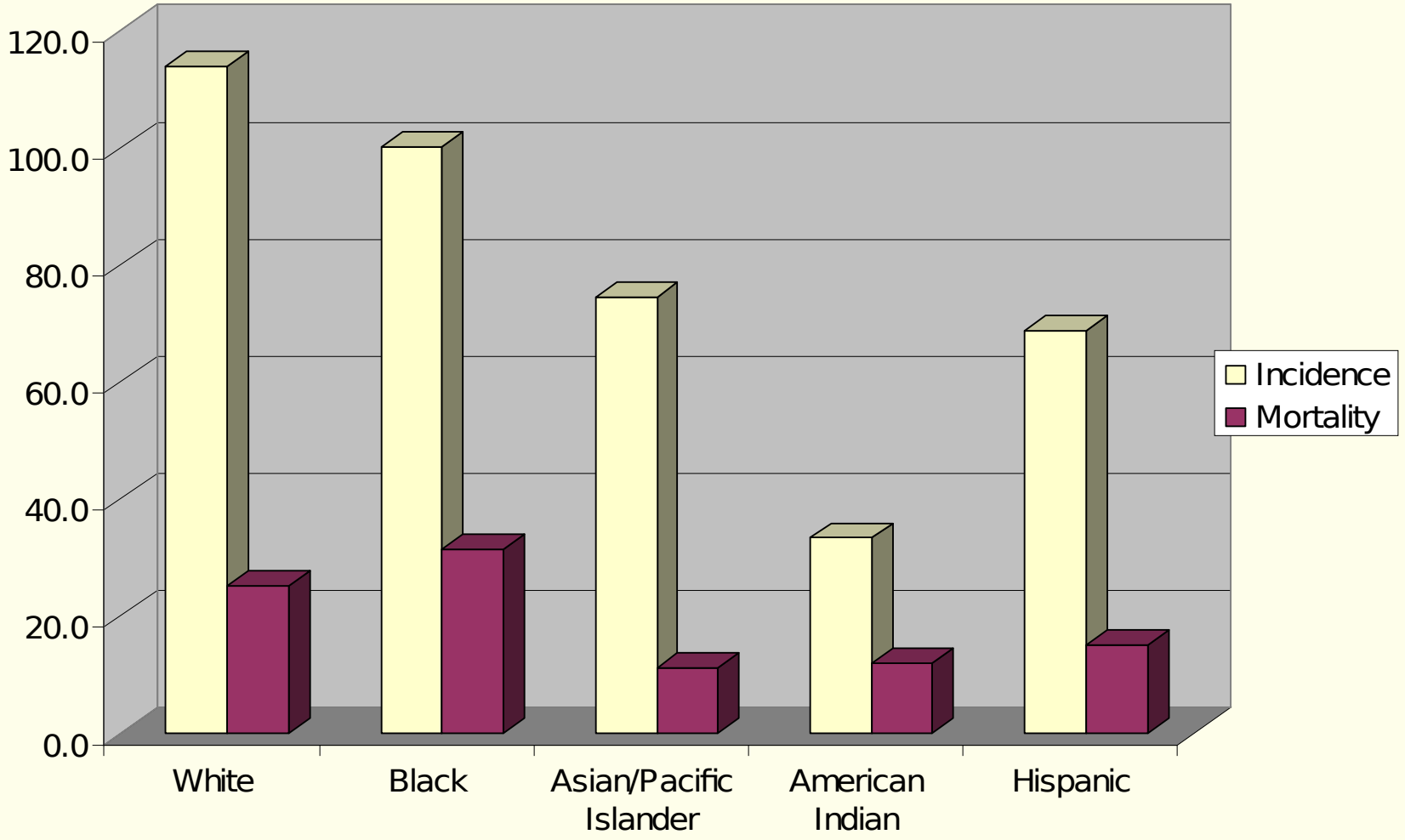
Breast Cancer Mortality

- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for women between the ages of 20 and 59.

However…

- Less than 5% of all breast cancers occur in women under 40.

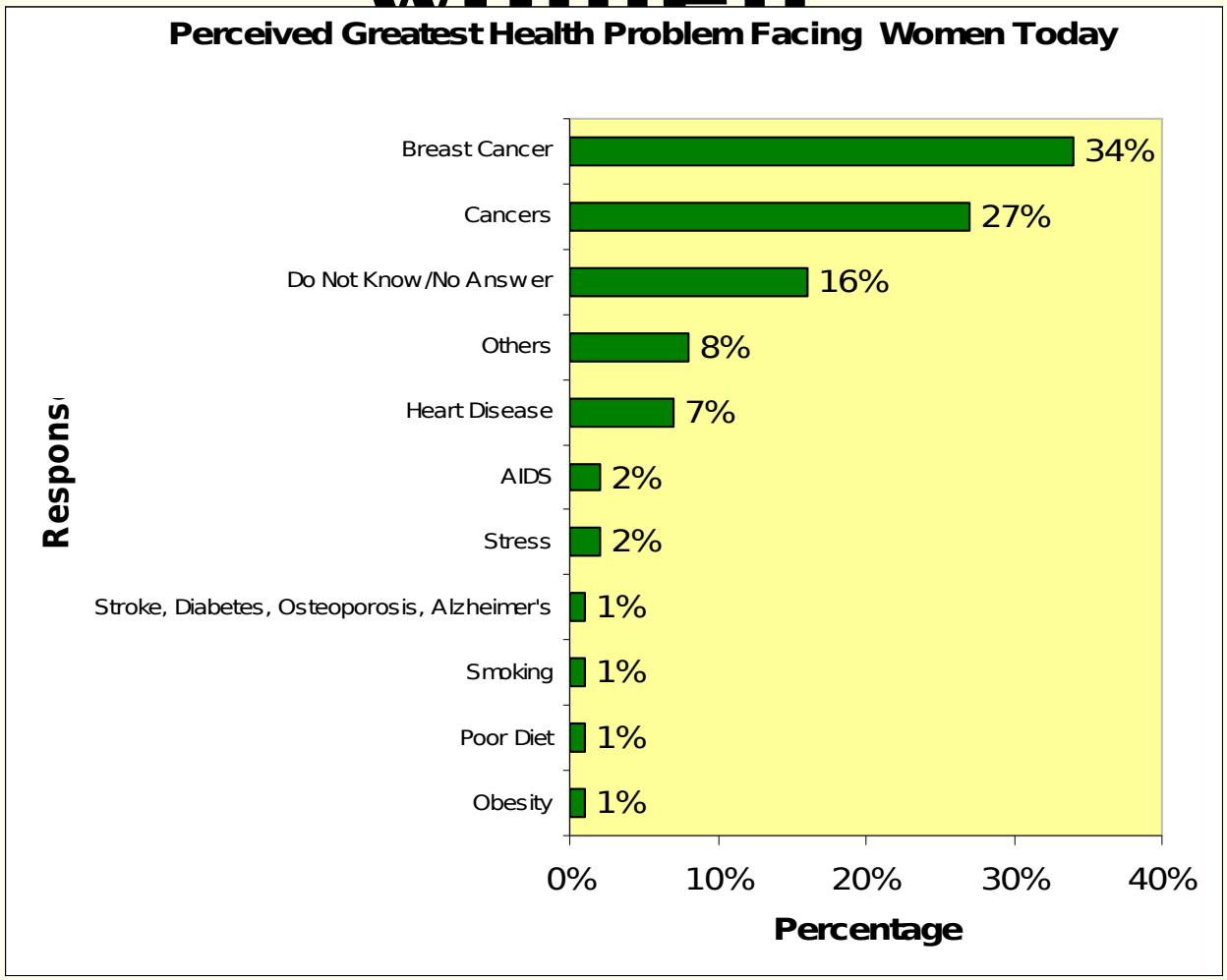
Incidence & Mortality Rates by Race & Ethnicity, 2001



Living with Breast Cancer

- Approximately 3 million women are living with breast cancer: 2 million who have been diagnosed and 1 million who do not yet know they have the disease.

Breast Cancer is a source of anxiety for women



Source: Mosca L, et al. Arch Fam Med. June 2000

And just in case you thought you were safe because you are a man…

- Estimate 1600 male breast cancer diagnoses in 2004
- Estimate 470 male breast cancer deaths in 2004
- Accounts for 0.2% of all cancers in men
- Approximately 1% of all breast cancer occurs in men

Male Breast Cancer is on the Rise

***Source*: University Of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center**
***Date*: 2004-05-24**

Largest Study Of Its Kind Finds Male Breast Cancer On The Rise

HOUSTON - The rate of male breast cancer is on the rise and the disease in men is usually detected when the tumors are bigger, have spread and may be more aggressive, compared to diagnosis of the disease in women, concludes the largest study ever conducted of male breast cancer.

The findings, published today in the online edition CANCER and will appear in the July 1 print issue of the publication, suggest both that breast cancer in men may have some important biological differences from the female disease, and that men are seemingly less aware than they should be that they can develop breast cancer.

According to the study's lead investigator, Sharon H. Giordano, M.D., assistant professor in the Department of Breast Medical Oncology at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, the incidence of the disease has increased significantly in the last 25 years, from .86 to 1.08 per 100,000 men.

"Male breast cancer is rare, accounting for less than one percent of all breast cancer, or about 1,600 new cases in the United States in 2004. While, it's not as high of an increase in cases as that in women, men should be alert to the possibility that the disease could affect them," says Giordano.

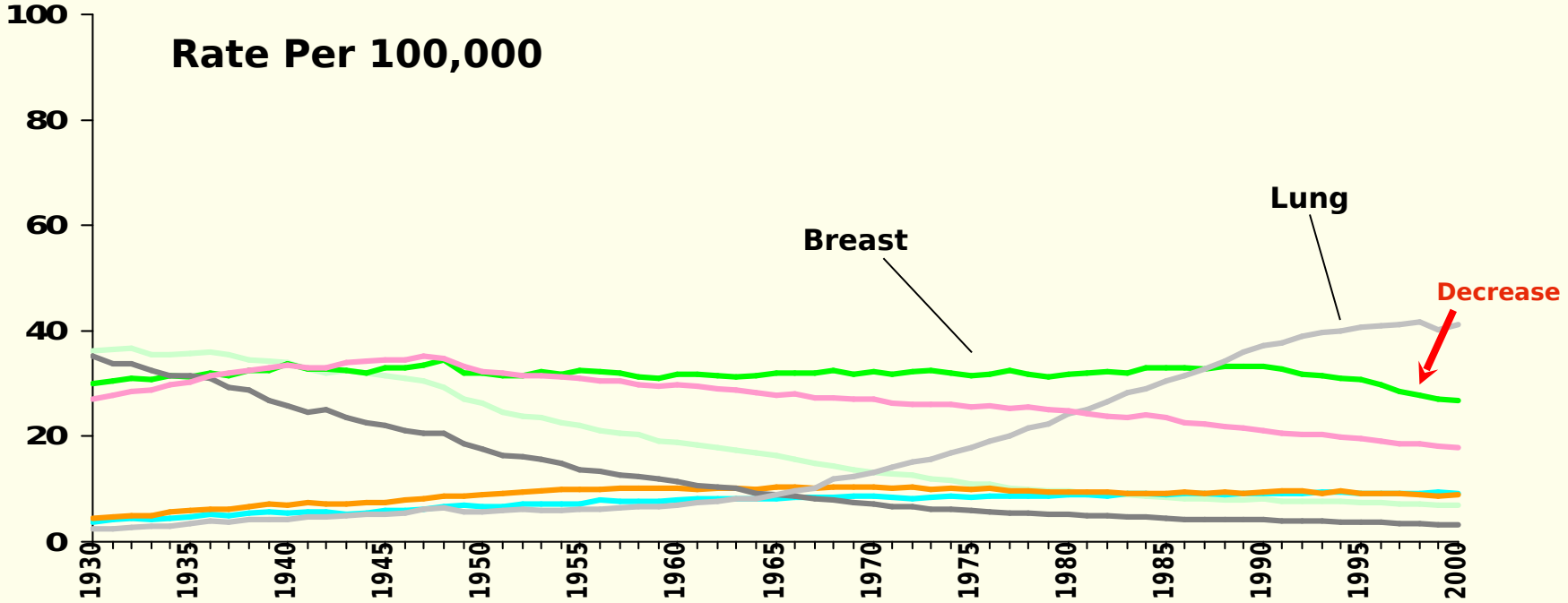
Male Breast Cancer

- Tended to be diagnosed at a later stage, but this may no longer be the case.
- Stage for stage, the mortality for male breast cancer is the same as for female breast cancer.
- The diagnosis and treatment for male breast cancer is the same as for women.

But there is some good news!

- Breast Cancer mortality seems to have fallen over the last decade.

Cancer Death Rates*, for Women, US, 1930-2000



*Age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.
Source: US Mortality Public Use Data Tapes 1960-2000, US Mortality Volumes 1930-1959,

The Good News

- We seem to have made some progress in the treatment of breast cancer.
- Surgery for breast cancer has become less and less debilitating.
- For the first time we may have some real methods for risk reduction and the prevention of breast cancer.

The Good News

- We have a better understanding of how to identify women at high risk for breast cancer.
- The use of genetic testing may help us identify and offer options to patients long before cancer strikes.

Breast Care Update for Primary Care Managers

In today’s class your will review many of the concepts behind the management of many types of breast diseases, and also learn about many new and future treatment modalities.

The focus will be on what you need to know to answer their questions, manage those patients, and when to refer them for specialty treatment if necessary.

Questions?